

## BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

A. Respondents shall prepare a Biological Assessment (BA) Work Plan (draft and final) for the Site. The work plan will provide the technical details and procedures for conducting a biological assessment (BA) at the Site.

The BA work plan will be prepared following the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) 998 *Final ESA Consultation Handbook: Procedures for Conducting Section 7 Consultations and Conferences*.

B. At the completion of the biological assessment, a BA Report (draft and final) shall be prepared by Respondents documenting whether the preferred removal actions is likely to adversely affect listed species or designated critical habitat; jeopardize the continued existence of species that are proposed for listing; or adversely modify proposed critical habitat.

The BA report will be prepared following the USFWS and NMFS 1998 *Final ESA Consultation Handbook: Procedures for Conducting Section 7 Consultations and Conferences*, and shall contain the following sections:

1. Description of preferred alternative. The description should include the type and scope of action proposed, a chronology of when associated activities will occur, and past consultations with USFWS.
2. Alternatives. A discussion and analysis of alternative actions that were considered for the project.
3. Description of project area. The description should include a legal description or map and also detail the environmental baseline, such as past and present activities that have occurred in the analysis area or adjacent to the area.
4. List of species.
5. Description of the species and habitat. This should include a discussion of how the species may be utilizing the habitat.
6. On-site inspection. Descriptions of inventories or surveys.
7. Analysis of effects. The analysis should include a review of the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the action of the species and habitat. Indirect effects should include all future activities expected as a result of the project.
8. Mitigation measures that avoid adverse impacts.
9. Conclusion. The conclusion should make a final determination of effect, such as no effect, not likely to effect, likely to adversely or beneficially effect, or jeopardize the continued existence and recovery of a species. The BA should also include an explanation of how the determination was made.

10. References.

#### IV. CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. Respondents shall prepare a Cultural Resources Evaluation Work Plan (draft and final) for the Site. The purpose of the evaluation is to recognize and document building, structures, or places (historic and archaeological sites) of importance to history or prehistory.

The work plan shall follow the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office and Archaeological Survey of Idaho *Guidelines for Documenting Archaeological and Historical Surveys*.

B. At the completion of the archaeological survey, a Survey Report (draft and final) shall be prepared by Respondents.

The Survey Report shall follow the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office and Archaeological Survey of Idaho guidelines for an *Archaeological and Historical Survey Report*, and shall contain the following sections:

1. Key information such as project name, county in which survey occurred, and legal description.
2. Project description. A description and discussion of potential direct and indirect impacts to known or suspected cultural properties. The potential of any ground-disturbance, alterations to current structures, or erection of new structures that will occur during or result from construction should be specifically discussed. Agents causing the impact should be mentioned. Boundaries for areas to be directly impacted should be described and indicated on an attached map.
3. Statement of objectives. Current knowledge about the specific historic contexts or property types associated with the survey area should be discussed. The physical extent of the area to be investigated should be described and the amount and kinds of information to be gathered about properties in the area explained.
4. Location and general environmental setting. The setting of the project area should be described including landforms, topography, elevation, water, flora, fauna, and mineral sources.
5. Pre-field research. Describe what was the nature and extent of the pre-field research, including sources of information checked, summary of previous studies in the general area, and description and evaluation of previous studies.
6. Expected historic and prehistoric land use and site sensitivity.
7. Field methods. Describe areas examined and type of coverage, ground surface conditions, areas not examined and reasons why, names of field personnel, survey dates, and problems encountered.

8. Results. Describe what cultural properties are located in the project area and what are your recommendations for National Register eligibility and further investigation, including a list of all cultural properties including their types and important artifacts and features, summary description of properties., recommendations for National Register eligibility of each property, recommendations for further investigations to evaluate properties, and cultural properties noted but not formally recorded.
9. Conclusions and recommendations. List conclusions regarding the potential contributions of the properties in the area, how are they threatened, what options would protect them.